

SECURITIES AND EXC.IANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549

ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT **FORM X-17A-5** PART III

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Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

FEB 29 2008

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REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING	January 1, 2007 AND E	NDING	December 314	V2007aton
,	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY	104
A. REG	ISTRANT IDENTIFICATION			
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Bridgen	nark Capital, LP		OFFICIAL USE	ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSI	NESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)		FIRM I.D. N	10.
19200 Von Karman Avenue, Suite:	500			
	(No and Street)			
Irvine,	CA		92612	
(City)	(State)	(2	(ip Code)	-
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PE Marc Riviello	RSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD T	O THIS REP	ORT (949) 622	2-5586
			(Arca Code - Telephone	Number)
B. ACC	OUNTANT IDENTIFICATION			
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT w Breard & Associates Inc., Certified Pu	·	rt*		
	(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle ni	 ame)		
9221 Corbin Avenue Suite 170	Northridge	CA	913	324
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Co	de)
CHECK ONE:		PRO	CESSED	
☑ Certified Public Accountant		MAR	2 4 2008 /	
☐ Public Accountant			$\boldsymbol{\mu}$	
Accountant not resident in Unit	ed States or any of its possessions.	THOMSON FINANCIAL		
- Accountant not resident in Ont	<u>_</u>			

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

> Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

SEC 1410 (06-02)

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

ı, Marc Riviello		, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my knowledge and belief the accompanying financia Bridgemark Capital, LP	l statemen	at and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
of December 31	. 20	07, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, pri		icer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:	•	
·		
		<i></i>
		1
State of California		Signature
County of Orange		Q -AT
Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) to before		- Vrail
me this 5th day of February, 2008		Title
Cellou- Creen		
Notary Public)	MONICA CUENCA
This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes):]	Commission # 1577904
(a) Facing Page.	\$	Notary Public - California & Orange County
(b) Statement of Financial Condition.	•	My Comm. Biplies May 10, 2009
(c) Statement of Income (Loss) (d) Statement of Changes in Cash Flows	•	
(e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equi	ty or Parti	ners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordin	nated to C	laims of Creditors.
(g) Computation of Net Capital.(h) Computation for Determination of Reserve 1	Deguisema	ante Directiont to Pula 15c2 3
(i) Information Relating to the Possession or C		
(j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate exp	lanation o	f the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the
Computation for Determination of the Reser	ve Requir	ements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
consolidation.	naudited 5	statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
(i) An Oath or Affirmation.		
(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.		
(n) A report describing any material inadequacies	s found to	exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit

^{**}For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of California County of
On 5 February 2008 before me, Monica Cuenca, Notary public (insert name and title of the officer)
personally appeared
I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.
WITNESS my hand and official seal. MONICA CUENCA Commission # 1577904 Notary Public - California Orange County
Signature Colori Cuer (Seal)



Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors Bridgemark Capital, LP:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Bridgemark Capital, LP (the Company), as of December 31, 2007, and the related statements of income, changes in partners' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bridgemark Capital, LP as of December 31, 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 5 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations that raise doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 5. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained on Schedules I, II and III is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not required as part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Breard & Associates, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

Brand & association, tre.

Northridge, California February 14, 2008

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Bridgemark Capital, LP Statement of Financial Condition December 31, 2007

Assets

Cash Deposit Organization costs	\$	12,318 350
Organization costs		445
Total assets	<u>\$</u>	13,113
Liabilities & Partners' Equity		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	1,097
Income taxes payable		800
Total liabilities		1,897
Partners' equity		11,216
Total liabilities & partners' equity	<u>\$</u>	13,113

Bridgemark Capital, LP Statement of Income For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Revenues

Other income	<u>\$</u>	35,000
Total revenues		35,000
Expenses		
Occupancy expense		3,923
Taxes, other than income taxes		1,970
Other operating expenses		14,360
Total expenses		20,253
Net income (loss) before income tax provision		14,747
Income tax provision		800
Net income (loss)	<u>\$</u>	13,947

Bridgemark Capital, LP Statement of Changes in Partners' Equity For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

		Partners' <u>Equity</u>		
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$	6,445		
Net partners' contributions (distributions)		(9,176)		
Net income (loss)		13,947		
Balance at December 31, 2007	<u>\$</u>	11,216		

Bridgemark Capital, LP Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Cash flows from operating activities:

Net income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities (Increase) decrease:	\$	(350) 1,097 800	\$	13,947
Total adjustments				1,547
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities				15,494
Cash flows from investing activities:				-
Cash flows from financing activities: Net partners' contributions (distributions)		(9,176)		
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities				(9,176)
Net increase (decrease) in cash				6,318
Cash at beginning of year				6,000
Cash at end of year			<u>\$</u>	12,318
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information: Cash paid during the year for: Income taxes paid Interest paid	\$ \$	- -		

Note 1: GENERAL AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

Bridgemark Capital, LP (the "Company") was originally organized under the name ACA Partners Securities, L.P. on September 7, 2001, in Texas. The Company changed its name to Doheny Global Capital, LP, on October 31, 2006, and then to Bridgemark Capital, LP, on October 5, 2007, upon moving to California. The Company is registered as a broker/dealer in securities under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") and the Securities Investors Protection Corporation ("SIPC").

The Company is authorized to engage the private placement of securities and to provide mergers and acquisitions advisory and other consulting services. It does not hold customer funds or safekeep customer securities.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The Company is organized as a limited partnership for federal and state income tax purposes. All tax effects of the Company's income or loss are passed through to the partners. Therefore no federal tax provision has been provided. State tax treatment is similar to the federal treatment, however the Company is subject to a minimum franchise tax for doing business in California.

Note 2: <u>OTHER INCOME</u>

During the year ended December 31, 2007, every broker/dealer in good standing received a \$35,000 rebate from FINRA. This rebate is included in other income on the Company's Statement of Income.

Note 3: INCOME TAX PROVISION

As discussed in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Note 1), the Company is organized as a limited partnership, and is accordingly treated as a partnership for tax purposes, whereby all income is passed to the Partners, therefore no federal tax liability has been recorded. At December 31, 2007, the Company recorded the doing business in California annual tax of \$800.

Note 4: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company had an expense sharing agreement with Kanan Partners, LLC ("Kanan") whereby Kanan provided office space, furniture, machinery and certain other expenses allocatable to the Company, for \$300 per month. Under SEC Rule 17a-3 and 17a-4, Kanan provided the Company with a detailed schedule of all expenses allocable to them. Under the agreement, any amount allocated to the Company in excess of \$300 was not recognized by the Company, nor were they liable to Kanan for the overage. During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company paid Kanan \$1,800, in accordance with the terms of the agreement included in occupancy expense in the statement of income.

Note 5: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Going Concern

The Company had no business revenues during the year ended December 31, 2007, but for the FINRA rebate received in 2007, the Company would have posted a net loss for the year. The lack of operating revenues and continued losses bring into question the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The general partner has and will continue to capitalize the Company to fund its continuing operations.

Note 6: <u>RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS</u>

Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments

In February 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 155 ("SFAS 155"), "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments, an amendment of FASB statements No. 133 and 140." The statement allows financial instruments that have embedded derivatives to be accounted for as a whole (eliminating the need to bifurcate the derivative from its host) as long as the entire instrument is valued on a fair value basis. SFAS 155 also resolves and clarifies other specific issues contained in SFAS 133 and 140. The statement is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after December 15, 2006. The adoption of SFAS 155 has not had a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

In June 2006 the FASB issued Financial Interpretation No. 48 ("FIN 48"), "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109." which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax

Note 6: <u>RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS</u> (Continued)

position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 requires that the Company recognize in its financial statements the impact of a tax position if it is more likely than not that such position will be sustained on audit based on its technical merits. This interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The effective date of the provisions of FIN 48 for all nonpublic companies has been postponed to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect that it will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 ("SFAS 157"), "Fair Value Measurements". The statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements.

This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the Board having previously concluded in those pronouncements that fair value is a relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, this Statement does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect the pronouncement will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Retirement Plans

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans—an amendment of FASB Statements Nos. 87, 106, and 132(R)" ("SFAS 158"). SFAS 158 requires companies to recognize on a prospective basis the funded status of their defined benefit pension and postretirement plans as an asset or liability and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur as a component of other comprehensive income, net of tax. The effective date of the pronouncement is a function of whether the Company's equity securities are traded publicly. If the entity has publicly traded securities, the effective date is for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. Entities without publicly traded securities must adopt the standard for fiscal years ending after June 15, 2007. Adoption of the new standard has not had a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Note 6: <u>RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS</u> (Continued)

Fair Value Option

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159 ("SFAS 159"), "Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities-including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115". SFAS 159 is expected to expand the use of fair value accounting but does not affect existing standards which require certain assets or liabilities to be carried at fair value. The objective of this pronouncement is to improve financial reporting by providing companies with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. Under SFAS 159, a company may choose at specified election dates, to measure eligible items at fair value and report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect that it will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Note 7: <u>NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS</u>

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. Net capital and aggregate indebtedness change day to day, but on December 31, 2007, the Company had net capital of \$10,421 which was \$5,421 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000; and the Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness (\$1,897) to net capital was 0.18 to 1, which is less than the 15 to 1 maximum ratio allowed of a broker/dealer.

Note 8: RECONCILIATION OF AUDITED NET CAPITAL TO UNAUDITED FOCUS

There is an \$800 difference between the computation of net capital under net capital SEC Rule 15c3-1 and the corresponding unaudited FOCUS Part IIA.

Net capital per unaudited schedule		\$ 11,221
Adjustments:		
Partners' equity	\$ (800)	
Total adjustments		 (800)
Net capital per audited statements		\$ 10,421

Bridgemark Capital, LP Schedule I - Computation of Net Capital Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1 As of December 31, 2007

Computation of net capital

Partners' equity		\$	11,216
Less: Non-allowable assets Deposit Organization costs Total adjustments	\$ (350) (445)		(795)
Net capital			10,421
Computation of net capital requirements			
Minimum net capital requirements			
6 2/3 percent of net aggregate indebtedness	\$ 126		
Minimum dollar net capital required	\$ 5,000		
Net capital required (greater of above)			(5,000)
Excess net capital		<u>\$</u>	5,421
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital	0.18:1		

There was an \$800 difference between net capital shown here and net capital as reported on the Company's unaudited Form X-17A-5 report dated December 31, 2007. See Note 8.

Bridgemark Capital, LP Schedule II - Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 As of December 31, 2007

A computation of reserve requirements is not applicable to Bridgemark Capital, LP as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(i).

Bridgemark Capital, LP Schedule III - Information Relating to Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3 As of December 31, 2007

Information relating to possession or control requirements is not applicable to Bridgemark Capital, LP as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(i).

Bridgemark Capital, LP

Supplementary Accountant's Report

on Internal Accounting Control

Report Pursuant to 17a-5

For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Board of Directors Bridgemark Capital, LP:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Bridgemark Capital, LP (the Company), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have rnade a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
- 2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgements by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

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Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2007, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Breard & Associates, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

Bund & assistar Inc.

Northridge, California February 14, 2008

